

LABOR CLARION

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General Strike Halts Business in San Francisco

ON MONDAY morning, July 16, San Francisco awoke to the realization that it was in the throes of a general strike, the first manifestation of which was that transportation, as represented by the street railways and taxicabs, was at a standstill.

Most business houses remained closed, factories, wholesale houses, stores, barber shops, restaurants and in fact every business activity in the city being affected. Not all of these were closed by reason of their employees being on strike, but a general feeling that the attitude of the public was behind the movement resulted in the determination to join in the demonstration at least for the time being.

"BEHIND the strike runs a long and tragic story of greed. We can't understand our situation-to-day unless we keep that story in mind. When we're tempted to condemn the strikers for opposing those representatives of the President who have been working so self-sacrificingly and so untiringly we should remember that woeful experience has taught them to trust themselves alone. They believe the only way to meet the forces against them is by using their united force."—John D. Barry.

At a meeting of representatives of most of the approximately 175 unions in the city, held Saturday, July 14, on recommendation of the Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, Monday, July 16, at 8 a. m., was set for those unions which already had acted to go out on strike in sympathy with the waterfront unions and marine organizations, which had been carrying on an effective strike for many weeks. Those unions which had not acted were requested to join in the strike at the same time.

Strategy Committee Report

The meeting was the result of the following report of the Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting:

"The committee has assiduously applied itself to the task of seeking to bring about an adjustment of the strike of the International Longshoremen's Association and the marine unions.

"It has met continuously with the representatives of the unions involved and of the Shipowners' Association, and with the President's Longshoremen's Board.

"As a result of our negotiations and at the request of the President's Longshoremen's Board, the Waterfront Employers' Union have agreed to submit all matters at issue in the present difficulty to arbitration and abide by the decision of the Board.

"The unions involved have now under consideration a proposal submitting to a referendum vote of their membership the question of submitting all matters in issue to arbitration by the National Longshoremen's Board.

"We are mindful that our functions are prescribed and limited by the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, Article XI, Section 5, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with

such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on strike, or to take a strike vote, where such organization has a national organization, until the proper authorities of such national or international organizations have been consulted and agreed to such action. A violation of this law shall be sufficient cause for the Executive Council to revoke the charter."

"Accordingly, retaining the committee's direct

Committee Proposal

THE following resolution was passed Thursday by the General Strike Committee by a vote of 191 to 174:

"Whereas, There exists a crisis threatening the community with the disastrous results attendant upon the breaking down of civil government when superseded by martial law; and

"Whereas, The General Strike Committee has done everything within its power to avert this catastrophe; and

"Whereas, This General Strike Committee has proposed a fair and equitable basis upon which this general strike may be ended at once; and

"Whereas, The President's Longshoremen's Board has endorsed the action taken by this General Strike Committee as follows:

"The General Strike Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has declared itself in favor of immediate submission to arbitration of all questions involved in the dispute.

"The Waterfront Employers' Union has agreed to submit to arbitration by this board the issues in dispute in the longshoremen's strike and to be bound by the decision of the board.

"The International Longshoremen's Association should agree likewise and should agree now.

"The steamship companies should agree that if collective bargaining with the elected representatives of their respective employees does not result in agreement within thirty days after the election the steamship companies will submit to arbitration issues in dispute with respect to wages, hours and working conditions, and they should so agree now.

"The maritime unions should agree likewise, and they should so agree now.

"All strikes should be called off immediately.

"Men should be returned to work without discrimination because of union affiliation or participation in the strike."

"Therefore, be it **RESOLVED**, That this General Strike Committee, in meeting assembled on July 19, 1934, now proposes that upon acceptance by the shipowners, employers of the striking maritime workers, of the terms of the President's Longshoremen's Board for settlement of this strike, that this General Strike Committee will accept such a basis for the immediate termination of the strike; and be it further

"Resolved, That this General Strike Committee hereby advises all those unions that are now out on strike out of sympathy with the maritime workers and longshoremen to immediately resume work, and that we pledge every resource, moral and financial, for the continued prosecution and the successful termination of the maritime workers and longshoremen's strike."

responsibility to the San Francisco Labor Council, and desirous of advising the unions according to the committee's best ability, the Strategy Committee recommends, in view of the necessity of all unions adopting and maintaining a unified policy in this great emergency, that this meeting create a representative strike committee of the unions involved, for the purpose of directing and co-ordinating their activities."

Following the action of the meeting in calling for the general strike the delegates to the meeting, which had resolved itself into a general strike committee, authorized its chairman, Edward Van-

deleur, to name an executive committee of twenty-five to conduct the contest, which committee was later increased to fifty.

At a subsequent meeting on Monday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, various committees were provided for to take care of the details of the movement. Among these were a permit committee to arrange for necessary supplies; a strike peace committee, to assist in preserving order and decorum among the strikers; a publicity committee, and others to take charge of such contingencies as might arise. The general committee decided to meet daily to hear and act on the reports of these committees.

The general strike committee also adopted a re-

"I HAVE heard a few ill-informed and sentimental folk picture the strikebreaker as a rugged American who was fighting for the cause of individual liberty and the freedom of every man to work at whatever craft he may choose for his own. The strikebreaker is not like that. He sells his birthright for a few meager and immediate pieces of silver, and heightens his own chances to be back on some headline a few weeks or months after the event."—Heywood Brown.

port of the executive committee incorporating the following recommendations:

That all liquor sales, in packages or by the drink, during the continuance of the emergency, be prohibited.

That truck garden produce be given safe conduct into the city to insure an ample supply of food for all the people of the city.

That steps immediately be taken to revise the emergency measure in effect after the closing of the city's restaurants, to provide that a sufficient number of restaurants be opened amply to serve the public.

That steps be taken to insure the provision of a satisfactory meat supply to the people of the city.

That bakery wagon drivers, milk wagon drivers, ice wagon drivers, bakers, dairy help and ice manufacturers continue to serve the public. A transportation committee was named to arrange for the transfer of necessary ingredients for the manufacture of these food products, and for the supply of oil and gasoline for authorized services.

Essential Services Not Involved

That absolutely essential services in connection with police, fire, health, water, sanitation and necessary municipal departments, through arrangement with unions whose members are involved and the executive committee of the general committee, will be allowed.

At Tuesday's meeting the most important matter before the committee was the question of whether the Municipal Railway employees should be permitted to return to work. Announcement was made by the Public Utilities Commission that unless the strikers at once reported for duty they would be automatically discharged under the civil service rules.

After a long and strenuous debate, during which Dan Murphy, a member of the commission, addressed the meeting and explained the meaning and effect of the order, the issuance of which he had attempted to prevent, the meeting voted to

General Strike Halts San Francisco Business

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order the members of Street Carmen's Union No. 518 to return to work. The result was that normal service was restored on the Municipal Railway.

Unanimous Action by Carmen

The general consensus of the meeting was that the sacrifice of civil service status and the forfeiture of pension rights was too much to ask of the carmen, who had shown 100 per cent response to the strike call, although their own union had not officially declared a strike. It was further thought that it was unjust to the thousands of citizens who were deprived of their only means of transportation to deny them the use of the Municipal system.

In the meantime the platform men of the Market Street Railway, whose union, Division 1004 of the International Carmen, had independently voted to strike and had submitted a demand for increased wages, coupled with a proposal for arbitration, remained on strike.

With the inception of the sympathetic strike on Monday morning steps were immediately taken by the governor of California, on the request of Mayor

"THERE is a good American ring to this formal pronouncement by the [San Francisco] general strike committee, and if the spirit animating it remains in the ascendancy, we shall avoid the worst of the dangers that timid and credulous people have feared. We shall have order with a minimum of armed force, a minimum of bitterness, and not even an approach to class warfare. . . . Today a new spirit animates the workers. They are determined to enjoy to the full the rights that the New Deal promised them and that it has not yet enforced on their behalf."—San Francisco Daily News (editorial).

Rossi, to augment the military forces already in occupancy of the waterfront. Troops from the southern section of the state already were en route for San Francisco on Sunday night, and on Monday morning were on duty in the city.

General Johnson Arrives

Threats of a declaration of martial law were publicly made, and only the strong representations of leading citizens, including Chairman Vandeleur and Secretary Kidwell of the general strike committee, were responsible for holding them in abeyance until further efforts were made to bring about an adjustment of the waterfront strike.

General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, who had arrived in the city on Monday evening, added his appeal to the authorities not to aggravate the serious situation by the contemplated

drastic step, and joined in a determined effort to bring about an agreement between the employers, including the shipowners, and the striking waterfront and maritime workers.

At the meeting of the strike committee on Tuesday last a resolution was introduced by George Kidwell, secretary, on his own initiative, but with the advice and consent of the Strike Strategy Committee, as follows:

WHEREAS, A situation growing out of the difficulties existing for months between the waterfront employees and employers exists which threatens the stability and future of the entire Pacific Coast; and

WHEREAS, This situation now is most acute in the San Francisco Bay region, where virtual paralysis exists of the machinery of distribution, the only alleviation at present being emergency operations established by the trade unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the governors of the states of Washington, Oregon and California, and the mayors of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and any other affected port, be asked immediately to appeal to the President of the United States to act in this emergency, to the following end:

That all waterfront employers and recognized organizations of employees be requested immediately to submit to arbitration all questions involved in the dispute between them, which for months have remained unsolved, to the President's Longshoremen's Board, and that their decision shall be accepted by all parties.

This proposal is entirely contingent upon acceptance by the employers of each group of the employees involved in these disputes.

The debate on this resolution continued all day, with an intermission of two hours while the executive committee, to which it was referred for recommendation, considered it. The committee reported to the General Strike Committee at 4 p. m., with a favorable recommendation.

Committee Recommendation Adopted

The battle for its adoption was resumed and continued until nearly 7 p. m., when it was put to a vote and carried by 207 to 180.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Wednesday, when it was called to order again at 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, following another extended debate, the General Committee voted to request the opening of all butcher shops and restaurants, and that gasoline stations provide supplies for all purposes.

The General Strike Committee was again con-

vened at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and shortly after noon, by a vote of 191 to 174, adopted the resolutions which are given in full on page one of this issue.

Executive Committee Appointed

The following were named as the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee:

Joseph Marshall, Laborers, chairman; Jack Shelly, Bakery Wagon Drivers, secretary; W. Conley, Laundry Wagon Drivers; Mary McKay, Cracker Packers' Auxiliary; — Warren, Bakers' Union; A. Noriega, Motion Picture Operators; Edward Nolan, Building Trades Council; J. Bertucci, Paste Makers; David Ryan, Carpenters; Michael Casey, Teamsters; Joseph Henderson, Butchers; Hugo Ernst, Culinary; H. Bridges,

"It is still the Old Game, and the stakes really have not changed much. We are still demanding 'more than a living wage,' and the bosses are playing for 'reasonable profits.' Some day there may come a showdown as to what the stakes of the game really are. When that day comes there may be more than a New Deal. The game itself may have to be changed. How soon that will be may depend upon the outcome of the New Deal, and how the bosses try to play their old cards. Meanwhile labor has some grand new cards and can play a stiffer game and take more tricks."—International Labor News Service.

Longshoremen; Harry Hook, Machinist; S. T. Dixon, Chauffeurs; — Ricci, Boiler Makers; Albert Wynn, Molders; William Casey, Milk Wagon Drivers; — Love, Musicians; — Roy, Piledrivers; — Castlemen, Auto Mechanics; — Otto, Retail Delivery Drivers; — McKnight, Electricians; — Dressler, Iron Workers; T. Meagher, Painters; Joseph Trumpower, Building Material Teamsters; C. Helbing, Millmen; Jim Ricketts, Carpenters; Frank Johanson, Engineers; — Cavanaugh, Sheet Metal Workers; — Ledwith, Steam Fitters; — McDowell, Cooks; Capt. Brokaw, Masters, Mates and Pilots; Harry Milton, Elevator Constructors; — Holtzeisen, Ship Clerks; — Woods, Marine Firemen; — Read, Garment Cutters; — Turner, Sailors; Leo Phillips, Bill Posters and Billers; — Henry, Brewery Workers; W. H. Ahern, Bottlers; J. J. Spitzer, Cleaners and Dyers; Harry Williams, Ferryboatmen of the Pacific; — White, Lady Garment Workers No. 8; J. E. Hunter, Grocery Clerks; Albert Rice, Lumber Clerks and Yard Employees; Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110; Walter W. Pierce, Barbers No. 148; Dan Moriarty, Marine Cooks and Stewards; — Allard, Laundry Workers.

Mayor Appoints Committee

On Monday Mayor Rossi issued a proclamation with reference to the existing situation in the city in which he announced that the people of the community are "assured of food and protection under whatever measures are necessary to accomplish this purpose"; calling upon the people to co-operate with the authorities in the discharge of their

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General Strike Committee Clearly States the Issues

THE General Strike Committee, through its chairman, Edward Vandeleur, and its secretary, George Kidwell, last Sunday evening issued a statement defining labor's position and aims in the general strike, called for the following morning. The communication was addressed to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi. The statement, in full, was as follows:

In this critical period for San Francisco and the Bay region, a confusion exists in many minds as to the causes for the present labor emergency. Will you permit us this opportunity for clarification of the situation, and a reassurance to you—and through you to all our fellow citizens—of the desire and intention of organized labor in the future as in the past courageously to support and protect the right of every citizen to the peace and freedom of action guaranteed by the American government?

Primarily we wish to discuss the present procedure of organized labor which unfortunately has become commonly designated as a general strike. It is true that many labor unions in San Francisco have been forced to embark on a unified strike action. Partly this is coincidence, mainly it is because the attack upon organized labor which has forced this defensive strike action is one which threatens, broadly and decisively, all of the components of organized labor, not just the members of one or a few union classifications or crafts.

Should Be No Misunderstanding

But the term "general strike," due to the confusion and instability in many governments and industrial systems throughout the world, has come to connote certain elements and certain definite aims which are completely foreign to the minds of American organized labor. To make this more specific let us emphasize that the San Francisco strike situation includes not in the slightest degree these ambitions which are often comprehended in the term of "general strike":

(a) A paralysis of the means of production and distribution of the goods and services necessary to the continued life of any community, thus leading to

(b) A breakdown and overthrow of the existing government or the replacement of the officials selected for the maintenance of government.

It seems almost unthinkable that San Francisco's organized labor should find it necessary to deny such motives as these. Yet certain leaders of the attack upon us which has forced this strike action have sought for their selfish ends to prey upon the patriotism of the people, to prejudice the city and the nation against organized labor by false declarations that the present situation is due to "red" or revolutionary impulses. Just the most casual glance at conditions proves how untrue these statements are.

In specific discussion of the two factors listed above as often considered a part of the term "general strike," let us point out:

(a) The unions are devoting every effort to see that no vital service shall be denied the community in this crisis, which is not of their wish and has come upon the city without their doing.

(b) No group in all America is more jealous of the rights of the people guaranteed by the American government, nor more concerned for the protection and perpetuation of America's democratic and legal institutions than is the San Francisco labor movement.

In further discussion of factor "b" permit us to point out that it is exactly to support our traditional American legal and democratic institutions that these strikes have been thrust upon us.

What are the ends to be attained in this strike movement?

Correction of wages, hours or working condi-

tions? Only in specific cases and in references to certain definite union groups. The overwhelming cause which has forced San Francisco's men and women to leave their work is the unified and almost overwhelming attack of certain employer groups upon labor's right to organize in their own unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The present acute situation is this: The national breakdown known as the depression forced upon all America a new system for the production of the nation's goods and services, a system wherein the old disorganized, personally competitive businesses and procedure of employers had to be discarded for methods of unity and co-operation by the employers in each industry. Anti-trust protections and fair-trade practices which were inherently a part of the old, personally competitive system had to go by the board.

Now this placed in the hands of business leaders and industrial owners a vast new power which unchecked, in irresponsible hands, would have resulted in an overwhelming and unbearable penalty against the nation as a whole for the advantage of the few—to consumers in prices pyramided under monopoly, to labor in wage levels crushed down by unified, monopolistic action.

To prevent this top-heavy development, the government has planned a system of checks and balances in the new industrial scheme; protection of consumers through federal institutions in their behalf, and protection of the rights of labor by actively supporting the workers' right to organize into trades unions and to bargain with the united employer groups.

Labor's Rights Affirmed

Thus the National Industrial Recovery Act, the legal statutes of the United States under which practically ALL employers of America now operate, affirms the rights of unionization in words which no intelligent and fair-minded person can mistake.

But this legal right of organization the employers in many industries have flatly refused to accept; this right the government of the United States, beset by many problems in a changing world of political and economic turmoil, has not yet been able to force upon the recalcitrants among the employers.

Even more, they have endeavored to use their own new, huge unified power to destroy the labor organizations which previously had been in existence. It is in defense against this catastrophe that the substantial and responsible labor unions of America are being forced to take action—action which now centers in the San Francisco strike series.

Do not mistake us. In San Francisco there are many fine employers—in some industries they are unanimous—whose relations with organized labor have been most cordial and who are as eager as any in America to see that the legal rights of the workers are not abridged. They, like labor, are the innocent victims of the present emergency. They have our sympathy and our most cordial regard.

But it is an emergency in which labor may protect itself in only one way—by strike action—and in this action the fair employer, like the worker himself, must suffer. There is no alternative except the passive acceptance of the destruction of the American labor movement.

Anti-Labor Employers Non-Residents

May we also point out that it is not labor, but instead the leaders of the anti-labor crusade, who are flagrant in their disregard for the welfare of the citizens of the San Francisco community. Many of these anti-labor employers are not even residents here; they have far-flung interests throughout America, and for some their immense holdings stretch throughout the world. Some are not even American citizens.

To such employers the San Francisco catastrophe is merely an incident in their drive to break the power of organized labor. The welfare or the distress of the citizens of this city is of no importance. They are quite willing for San Francisco to make any sacrifice if their command over their workers is to be strengthened through the destruction of this part of the labor movement.

Let us reiterate: The unions in this crisis are doing everything in their power to see that no vital service shall be denied the community. Every union man in San Francisco is a citizen as well as a worker; we, like those not in the unions, have families and homes depending upon the continuance of the intricate machinery of production and distribution which is vital to city life.

The union man like other citizens seeks to protect this system. He merely happens now to be in the front line, buffeted by the full force of an un-American attack on the American principles of organization and collective bargaining. He pleads for your support.

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FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1934

Who Are the Radicals?

That a certain amount of communistic belief exists in San Francisco, as in other American communities, can not be gainsaid. Recent illustrations of this in connection with the waterfront strike have shown that the "reds" have, as usual, taken advantage of strike conditions to foist themselves upon the workers and to bring discredit upon the labor movement which is not at all justified.

But the activities of the "reds" have been intensified by the renewal of "red baiting" and intemperate utterances by those in high places. Newspapers interested only in catering to the wishes of influential advertisers and in swelling circulation figures have taken advantage of the troublous times to class as a communist every person who expresses advanced ideas, no matter how patriotic they may be nor what unselfish motives may actuate them. This is well exemplified in a recent literary effort that has attracted wide attention in which men and women prominent in national affairs have been designated not merely as "radicals" but as communists. The list includes the wife of the President, Senator Wagner of New York, Mayor La Guardia of the country's metropolis, Jane Addams, Senator Borah and others whose names have been associated with reform movements. So ridiculous was this hysterical literary production that an eminent local editor known for his broad-mindedness bemoaned the fact that his own name had not been placed in such noble company.

* * *

And now comes Governor Merriam, who ordered the state troops to the San Francisco waterfront and precipitated the general strike, and in terms so insidiously worded that they resemble the ravings of the most radical of communist publications, advises the citizens to arm against the unarmed strikers. And he further intimates that "protecting strikers from the fury of the citizens instead of the citizens from the strikers" may become one of his functions as governor.

For what purpose did he order the troops to San Francisco if not to protect the citizens? Are the governor's intemperate utterances to be interpreted as an acknowledgment that the military force was brought here merely at the demand of the waterfront employers to break the strike by intimidating the strikers?

In suggesting the arming of the citizens against unarmed men is his Excellency acknowledging the impotence of his troops, equipped with every deadly martial weapon, to maintain order? Or is he suggesting civil war among Californians in a desire to compel the federal government to bring

in the regulars in order to evade the responsibility attaching to his misguided calling out of state troops.

No matter what incendiary statements may be issued by Governor Merriam, he can not evade the responsibility for the military occupation of San Francisco and the spirit of unrest thereby created.

* * *

If the worthy governor is determined to place the responsibility for the present disturbed condition in this city, let him consult with General Hugh S. Johnson, who said at Berkeley this week:

"Now I think that labor is entitled to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. I think that the employer who denies or even obstructs that right is anti-social. . . .

"I will go a step further and say that in the American shipping industry, including the loading and unloading of ships, the right has not been justly accorded. These things can not be avoided by legal cavil. They are necessary to humanity in this age and they will prevail. The whole force of American opinion is behind them and that means the whole force of the federal government and—let there be no doubt about it—that government will use every power at its disposal to insure it. If the shipping industry does not fully and freely accord these rights, on its head lies every ounce of responsibility for whatever may happen here. I think that their present position is extreme and unreasonable and must be tempered if we are to have peace."

* * *

It is quite evident that the N.R.A. administrator is not misled by the attempt to make labor responsible for present conditions. No one better than he knows that through the machinations of big business interests labor has been denied repeatedly the just rights accorded by law. No one better than he knows that the attitude of the shipping interests in San Francisco was prompted by the most dangerous radical elements in this country today—the American Manufacturers' Association, the Industrial Association of San Francisco, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. These groups, banded together for the destruction of labor, must answer before the bar of public opinion to the charge of deliberately creating such conditions as exist in San Francisco today.

* * *

Governor Merriam should join with General Johnson in unmasking these dangerous radical organizations and in revealing the alien companies in the shipping industry whose efforts are destructive not only to American labor but to the American merchant marine.

Let the country know who the real radicals are!

The Receivership Racket

"A Senate committee has uncovered a receivership scandal perhaps a little more brazen than those which have gone before," says "Labor," organ of the railway workers' unions. The story is related as follows:

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, better known as the I. R. T., is the key company of the \$500,000,000 subway and elevated system of New York. It was thrown into bankruptcy two years ago on a debt of \$27,000; although at that very time it had \$6,000,000 in cash on hand. The deal was arranged by insiders of the I. R. T., and they have so testified before the Senate committee. It was brought before a federal judge, Martin L. Manton.

One comparatively small circumstance marks this receivership as a fraud more clearly than many larger things. The \$27,000 bill which threw the I. R. T. into receivership was owed to the American Brake Shoe Company. The lawyers who

took the case have charged the Brake Shoe concern \$50,000 for their services, and actually have received \$25,000 of that sum—though they have not collected a nickel of the original debt!

That item puts the fakery of this receivership beyond any doubt or question. Senator Ashurst sprang up and shouted "What!" in amazement, as if he could not believe his ears. Small wonder. Men who seriously set out to collect a debt of \$27,000 do not engage to pay lawyers \$50,000 for the job, nor do they pay half that sum before a penny has been collected.

Incidentally, lawyers' fees paid in this receivership already run above \$300,000, and "still there's more to follow."

Newspapers and Child Labor

In a statement on the child labor provisions of the newspaper code, made public by the National Child Labor Committee, Warden Lewis E. Lawes said that 69 per cent of Sing Sing prisoners were newsboys in their youth.

"These figures support my contention, based on nearly thirty years' experience, that juvenile delinquency and so-called criminal tendencies are largely the result of detrimental influences and associations that can often be corrected," the warden stated.

"However, the use of youngsters below the age of 14 in selling newspapers, particularly in cities, is not at all calculated to correct such conditions. The practice should be prohibited, with the millions unemployed today subsisting on relief payments.

"There is certainly enough labor available to the publishers at wages he can afford to pay, so that the employment of children under the ages of 14 for boys and 18 for girls cannot be justified."

In the face of such evidence as this the organizations representing the daily newspapers of the nation are insistent on their "constitutional right" to exploit children in the sale and distribution of their publications. They must be made to understand that there is nothing sacrosanct about a newspaper as such. The rights of a "free press" are not dependent upon the blighting of the lives of immature workers.

Unrest in Mexico

Mexican radicalism of the kind that flamed in support of Francisco I. Madero and toppled the old dictator, Porfirio Diaz, from power, is flaming again in the wake of the Mexican election which rolled up a tremendous plurality for the Calles party.

Antonio I. Villareal, defeated candidate, was one of the original revolutionists, never reconciled to the Calles policies. Pablo Gonzales, an exile in Texas, is another. Soto y Gama was one of the most extreme, an agrarian. Aurelio Manrique is of their type. These and others are reported gathering on the Texan border to plan rebellion. Villareal is not with them, but is reported under surveillance at his Monterey home.

If there is rebellion it probably will be sporadic. Making revolutions in Mexico isn't what it once was, when oil millions poured into many rebellious hands.

Calles, now reputed richest man in Mexico, seems secure in power and the revolutionary program has not been entirely abandoned by his adherents. Enough of it went by the board, however, to leave many sorely dissatisfied, and elections probably do not yet operate well enough to afford expression to minority views. Perhaps not even to majority views.

Cuba is in turmoil; the Gran Chaco embroils two nations; there are lesser outbreaks elsewhere. Latin America is not out of her woes, but she needs sympathetic understanding much more than interference. Fortunately, says the I. L. N. S., we don't "order out the marines" the way we used to.

Fight for Principle

By ROBERT C. FRANCIS
Ph. D. in Labor Economics

Thirty-three years ago, on the 30th of July, the City Front Federation of San Francisco called a strike of the waterfront unions of which it was composed. For ten long weeks the commerce of the Bay region was tied up. The employers had attempted to force the open shop down the throat of organized labor. The City Front Federation put up a great fight for its principle. So far-reaching were the effects of the strike that the Governor of the State of California was influenced to intercede. The Governor brought both sides together and an agreement was reached which was called a "draw."

History is now repeating itself and San Francisco Bay is again in the throes of a great labor dispute. As in 1901, its effects are being felt as far off as Alaska. As in 1901, the strike is at the season when perishable commodities from the farms are about to be moved. Labor is again fighting for a principle, i. e., the right to organize and to bargain collectively. The longshoremen are determined to better their status. Since the days of '49, they have fought the waterfront employers in order that they might obtain a fair reward for their toil.

From 1919 (when the one-time powerful Riggers' and Stevedores' Union was defeated) to the present, the longshoremen have continued to lose ground. The great reason for the failure of the dock workers to maintain their position was because the Longshoremen's Association of San Francisco was influenced by the Waterfront Employers' Union. The Longshoremen's Association was formed during the strike of 1919, by a group of gang bosses, and in the period of its existence, it accomplished nothing for its members. The men were dissatisfied, so, a year ago, when the International Longshoremen's Association announced the formation of a local, they flocked into its ranks. The present situation in San Francisco is the outgrowth of that local's efforts to insure the longshoremen of the opportunity to earn a decent living.

The men have expressed the opinion that the new union would do something for them. They felt that the Roosevelt administration realized the sad plight of labor and that it was partial to labor's cause. With a new, active union to do something for them, and an administration in sympathy with their position, the longshoremen took new hope. Now they are questioning the future.

The desire of the longshoremen to control and operate the "hiring halls" has always been a point of contention between the employers and the maritime unions. In combatting the attempts of organized labor to handle places of employment, employers have constantly stressed the fact that they did not intend to have the unions run their businesses. Of course, such was not the intention of organized labor, it merely wished to protect the workman in his job and give him some degree of security. It is easier and much more logical for the unions to control the labor supply. If the unions were in control of the hiring, a system of decasualization might be worked out in a very simple manner. It would be a comparatively easy thing for the various employers to notify the union of the number of men and when needed. The union would supply the men and keep a record of the number of hours each man worked and in this manner it could see that each obtained an equal amount of work per month. In this way a two-fold purpose is accomplished, the employer is assured of an adequate working force and every worker is given an opportunity to earn something.

One phenomenon that has aided in the depression of average earnings along the waterfront has been the great increase in the number of men

seeking work there. Scores of people thrown out of jobs in other industries go to the docks in the hope of obtaining a day's employment now and then. With the unions in charge of the "hiring-halls" roustabouts and others would be forced to leave the waterfront because they would be unable to obtain an occasional day's work. There are enough regular longshoremen in San Francisco to handle all of the work available when shipping is good. By dividing work equally among its members in slack times, the union could aid the shipping industry to take care of its labor force during such times. Each industry should have some means of assisting its workers in times when it is not able to give them employment. It is an extremely unfair thing for the longshoremen to bear the burden of those displaced in other trades. This is one of the major arguments in favor of union control of the "hiring-halls."

The recent action of Governor Merriam in calling out the militia was quite naturally obnoxious to organized labor and by contrast brings forcibly to mind the action of Governor Gage during the great strike of 1901. Practically the same situation existed then as at present. Numerous attempts were made to influence the Governor to call out the militia. Governor Gage refused to do so because he realized that the strike was labor's most

"SPECIFICALLY, the issue is brought back definitely to that of union control of hiring on the waterfront. What organized labor demands, it becomes apparent from this statement, is assurance of the most tangible sort that a drive against effective and genuine collective bargaining in San Francisco shall not succeed. Whether the concessions already made by waterfront employers were made in good faith and would be consistent with the continued existence of strong unions is the question that organized labor has answered in the negative. Two years or less ago, the unions involved would have hailed them as a victory. Today a new spirit animates the workers. They are determined to enjoy to the full the rights that the New Deal promised them and that it has not yet enforced on their behalf."—San Francisco "Daily News."

powerful weapon and that it was a legitimate one. He felt that it was the duty of the local police force to maintain law and order and that the strike did not constitute a state emergency. Governor Gage, in 1901, was certain that the San Francisco police force was capable of handling any situation that might develop in that city.

Calling the militia means that the state is aiding the waterfront employers to defeat the longshoremen. Strikebreakers can be brought into San Francisco to take the place of men who are attempting to improve their working lives. Strikers do not even have the opportunity to peacefully persuade others not to take their jobs. Ofttimes scabs are recruited under false pretenses and when the situation is made known to them, they will not work, but join the strikers. Governor Merriam has been guilty of a serious affront to labor. The San Francisco Labor Council would be justified in calling a general strike—for that would even some of the odds that have been piled up against the longshoremen.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CONVENTION

The golden jubilee convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will take place this year in the city of its birth, Toronto, which this year is celebrating its centennial. Delegates will participate in ceremonies in honor of the six "Tolpuddle Martyrs" who 100 years ago were deported from England to Australia for the sole offense of organizing farm laborers' unions, an event that led to laws permitting the free association of workers. Five of the six, after being pardoned by the British government, settled around London, Ontario. The need of militant action to protect the right to organize and assure a decent standard of living is stressed in the official call for the convention, which states that "forces are at work seeking to destroy existing trade unions and to prevent working men joining unions of their choice."

Committee Statement

At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting of the General Strike Committee the following statement was issued by the Strike Strategy Committee:

"The committee has performed the duty intrusted to it by the San Francisco Labor Council and has guided the strike to a termination.

"In reporting our activities to the loyal trade unionists comprised in the Labor Council's membership there is one thing to which the committee most strenuously objects, and that is the attitude of the newspapers in constantly asserting that communists have been in direction of the strike.

"That has never been the case. This is proved by the action of the General Strike Committee on all occasions. Every recommendation made by the committee to the General Strike Committee has been concurred in by that body.

"On Monday, the day the general strike was inaugurated, the Strike Strategy Committee recommended that all bakery wagons, milk wagons, and the Municipal Railway be allowed to operate to serve the public. Never was it the intention of the committee to 'starve the city into subjection,' as was asserted by certain newspapers.

"On Tuesday additional restaurants were opened, against the protests of the radical elements, and on Wednesday all butcher workers were allowed to assist in the operation of union butcher shops.

"On Wednesday the committee suggested that all union restaurants be urged to operate to accommodate the public and that gasoline and fuel oil be supplied by union workmen for all purposes.

"At Thursday's meeting of the General Strike Committee the Strike Strategy Committee, feeling that the demonstration of union strength and solidarity had accomplished its purpose, recommended the calling off of the strike, except as it related to the longshoremen and maritime workers' unions and the Market Street Railway and California Street Cable employees, which unions had definite grievances not connected with the general sympathetic strike.

"Never at any time since the calling of the general strike were the constructive trade unionists out of control of the general situation. We feel that the great mass of our fellow citizens were heartily in accord with the manner in which the strike was conducted and with the results obtained. It was a grand demonstration of the solidarity of the labor movement in behalf of the longshore and maritime workers and against the arrogant attitude of employers who denied to these workers the rights accorded them under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"We wish to emphasize the total absence of violence during the continuation of the general strike, and we can heartily congratulate the citizens of San Francisco for their co-operation in making this fact possible.

"Organized labor has conducted this strike in a manner creditable to itself and to the labor movement of the country, and if it has succeeded in drawing to the attention of the American people the arrogant attempt to deprive workers of their legal rights and prerogatives it has accomplished its purpose.

"We want also to state that this is the first time that a general strike has been conducted in which the existing contractual relations between employer and employee have remained intact."

General Strike Halts San Francisco Business

(Continued from Page Two)

duties, and asking support "only from those completely committed in their hearts to the American form of government, it being my intention that those who seek the destruction of this form of government shall find no comfort in this community."

The Mayor announced the appointment of a "Committee of 500 in Support of Constitutional Authority," and from these the following committees were named: Executive, procedure, food, health, transportation, membership, law, finance, complaints and publicity. Names of those acting upon these various committees were announced as follows: F. M. McAuliffe, chairman; J. A. Murphy, secretary; J. W. Maillard, Jr., W. P. F. Brawner, Matt I. Sullivan, Sylvester Andriano, Dean Witter, Dr. Langley Porter, Lawrence W. Harris, B. Reed Funsten, Kenneth R. Kingsbury, A. J. Falk, H. G. Maxon, Colbert Coldwell, Leland W. Cutler, Marshal Hale, Harper L. Knowles, Robert B. Coons, Dr. Alanson Weeks, Frank L. Belgrano, Jr., Frank Keesling, Alfred I. Esberg, A. J. Lowrey, Henry Q. Hawes.

Call for Additional Troops

Mayor Rossi also sent a letter to Governor Merriam reciting his view of the situation in the city, as it existed on Monday, and his fears of the inability of constituted authorities to later cope with the situation, and closing with the following:

"To prevent tumult and riots as well as lawlessness and disorder and to give adequate protection to the lives and property of the citizens of San Francisco, as mayor of San Francisco I am requesting you to send into our city such additional units of the California National Guard as may be essential for that purpose."

Many East Bay Unions Join

On Tuesday the general strike spread to Oakland and the East Bay territory, where many of the union men and women had been awaiting action by the San Francisco committee before joining in the strike. It is stated that more than 25,000

answered the strike call at 8 a. m. from unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council and that 15,000 building trades members had walked out the previous day. Among those who went out were the Key System employees, the street car platform men and the bus operators. Key System ferry boats were automatically forced to suspend when the trains ceased operations. Contrary to its policy

"Answer, Please"

THE following is a copy of letter from the Industrial Association of San Francisco, together with a return subscription card in connection therewith, both of which are self-explanatory. They were introduced at the hearings of the President's Longshoremen's Board in San Francisco last week by representatives of the Joint Marine Strike Committee. For obvious reasons, the name of the addressee was eliminated. The boldface is ours.—EDITOR.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO Alexander Building

San Francisco, California,

July 12, 1934.

Gentlemen: Some days ago a letter signed by Messrs. Kenneth R. Kingsbury, Wallace M. Alexander, F. B. Anderson, W. H. Crocker, M. Fleishacker, J. B. Levison and Atholl McBean was sent you, and a subscription card enclosed, which the Committee requested that you fill in and return to the Industrial Association.

As you know, the Association has undertaken the movement of freight from the piers to warehouses rented for that purpose, in order to relieve the congestion and permit the unloading and loading of ships. This undertaking involves large expenditures, and the assurance of the necessary funds to continue and extend operations is urgent and imperative.

Possibly this matter has been overlooked, or action deferred for some other reason. In either event, we will welcome advice as to your intended disposition of the matter. Yours very truly,

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Jno. F. Forbes, President.

San Francisco, Calif.

\$....., 1934.
In consideration of other subscriptions of a similar character I/we the undersigned, hereby subscribe the sum of \$..... to the Industrial Association of San Francisco, which sum I/we agree to pay to said Industrial Association of San Francisco in installments as called for by the Advisory Board of said Association. It is understood that said Advisory Board of said Association may call for said sum in installments at any time within five (5) years from and after date hereof, but that no one call shall be for more than twenty (20) per cent of the entire amount herein mentioned, and that at least sixty (60) days shall be allowed to intervene between calls for any part of said subscription.

Name
Address

in past emergencies the Southern Pacific declined to honor the Key commute tickets.

Union officials aided in keeping open a flow of fresh vegetables and fruit into the commission districts and retailers and private citizens were supplied from that source. Union men working in the ice, milk and baking industries were ordered not to strike. William A. Spooner, chairman of the strike committee, announced that members of various unions would be registered and given duties requiring aiding the police force in preserving order and to curb the actions of irresponsible "gangs" who might attempt methods detrimental to the best interests of the strikers or

actions instigated by labor's enemies in an attempt to discredit its cause before the public. It was stated that no mass meetings would be held and that each union would be instructed to form a law and order committee to aid in preserving peace; also that no financial solicitations from the public would be permitted in the name of the strikers.

Statement by President Green

Following is the text of a statement issued by President William Green of the A. F. of L. on the strike situation, as reported by the United Press:

"The strike in San Francisco is local in character, possessing no national significance. It originated with the workers directly involved, through an assumption of authority growing out of certain autonomous rights conferred upon local organizations. Their representatives ordered the strike and must accept full responsibility for their action.

"The American Federation of Labor neither ordered the strike nor authorized it. At no time has its counsel or advice been solicited or its services requested. But even though the American Federation of Labor is not directly involved its officers and members are deeply concerned over the existing situation and are hoping for a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

"While, unfortunately, the public mind is confused regarding the issues involved in the strike, labor generally knows and understands that if the workers who are engaged in the purely sympathetic strike win they gain a moral victory but if they lose they lose all.

"When working people are engaged in an economic life or death struggle it does not seem appropriate for their friends to engage in comment which might be used against them by their enemies. At the moment, therefore, when the intense struggle is approaching a climax, it is not so much a question of the wisdom or the unwisdom of the action taken. Instead, an honorable settlement of the industrial conflict upon an equitable basis should be the question of supreme concern to all fair, just and social minded people."

Strike Committee Adjourns

The General Strike Committee, after adopting the resolutions advising return to work of the various crafts which went out on sympathetic strike, adjourned to meet again if necessary on the call of Chairman Vandeleur.

The Executive Committee is to be held intact, also subject to call of Chairman Vandeleur.

GENERAL NOTES ON STRIKE

The following constitute the Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, under whose call the General Strike Committee was formed: Edward D. Vandeleur, George Kidwell, Daniel Haggerty, Frank Brown, M. W. Maxwell, John A. O'Connell and Charles A. Derry.

If dollars are being lost, pennies are being saved on account of the strike. Estimates made by a state official show a reduction of \$20,000 daily in sales tax collections in San Francisco and Oakland.

In a coast-wide radio address Governor Merriam expressed as his opinion that the situation in San Francisco was due to communists and that workers were being exploited by professional agitators of that belief.

The world-famed Chinese district of San Francisco, with some 25,000 or more inhabitants, was

(Continued on Page Eleven)

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Clothing for Men

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Legionnaires Resent Action of Officials

Refusal of Harper Knowles, commander of the San Francisco County Council of the American Legion to comply with a motion passed by that body which requested that he turn over the names of contributors to a paid advertisement regarded by many as a propaganda campaign against labor in the current strike dispute has caused a furor in local Legion circles.

It is understood that various posts, armed with resolutions and motions passed at their regular meetings will be on hand at the next meeting to demand that Knowles bring these names into the open. Impeachment of Knowles unless he complies with the motion, which passed by a large majority at last week's meeting of the County Council, is also being mentioned.

Ads. Carried Legion Emblem

At that time Knowles admitted that the paid advertisement campaign funds did not come from the local Legion treasury, although the advertisements which appeared in the local papers carried the American Legion emblem and purported to express the sentiment of the Legion in the labor dispute.

Knowles is said to have stated that the funds were provided by "friendly Legionnaires" for the purpose of combatting Communism. County Council delegates pointed out, however, that the paid advertisements did not even use the word Communism but in mentioning that the Legion was solidly behind commerce and industry, and failing to mention the word labor, the Legion was put in a false position.

Frederick G. Bunch Post, newspaper men's post of the American Legion, has placed itself on record in the form of a motion which requested its delegates to the County Council to press Knowles to divulge the names of the advertisement contributors.

Conjecture is rife as to just who the contributors, if divulged, will prove to be. It is common gossip among Legionnaires that one of the big contributors to the advertising campaign was a synthetic "Anti-Communist League" financed by ship owners and headed by a certain Legion official who was instrumental in securing the election of Homer Chaillaux, one of the signers of the advertisement, to the office of state commander.

Neutral in Industrial Disputes

The signers of the paid advertisements, Harper Knowles, county council commander; Chaillaux, state commander; Steven Malatesta and James Fisk, have been put on the defensive by stern Legion action at last week's meeting. Whether they will continue in defiance of the duly passed motion demanding the advertisement contributors' names be made known is yet to be seen when the County Council meets again. Continued defiance of this motion, Legionnaires point out, is sure to bring about swift action on the part of members who want to stand by the Legion constitution,

which definitely pledges the organization to strict neutrality in matters of industrial strife.

If satisfaction cannot be secured in San Francisco County Council circles, delegates may bring the matter to a head on the floor of the state convention to be held in San Francisco next month.

The opinion is expressed by some members of the organization that Legion officials had been made "suckers" of by an alleged anti-Communist society, funds for which were provided by ship owners and which funds were in turn used to pay for the Legion ads.

New York Newspapermen Fly to San Francisco for Study of Strike

The sociological and psychological aspects of the San Francisco waterfront strike were the magnet that attracted two New Yorkers to fly from New York City especially to study them and to observe the machinery of a general strike in motion.

The gentlemen who undertook this interesting adventure were Captain Medill Patterson, publisher of the New York "News," and Warren Hall, a special writer of note in New York newspaper circles. They arrived by plane on Sunday night in time to observe the inception of the general sympathetic strike on Monday morning.

Their investigations led them to seek an interview with Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, which was accorded them in the presence of several members of the

"THE guardsmen and the police are supported by the taxpayers, who will be assessed in order to win a victory for the owners of steamship lines and thereby lower the general standard of living and the general prosperity of all concerned, with the exception of a few owners engaged in the industry now under fire."—Heywood Brown.

Strike Strategy Committee of that body on Monday night. Prior to this meeting the New Yorkers had met and interviewed Harry Bridges, head of the strike committee of fifty of the maritime unions and the International Longshoremen's Association.

At the request of the visitors Vandeleur gave a review of the incidents leading up to the strike, together with facts in connection with the actual calling of the walkout on May 9. He recited the attempts of the two presidential commissions appointed to bring about an adjustment of the differences, the failure of these agencies, the clashes with the police and the events of "bloody Thursday," in which two lives were sacrificed, culminating in the calling out of the militia by Governor Merriam.

Captain Patterson, a man of large means, has devoted a considerable portion of his life to studies in economics, and for many years was prominent in Socialist party councils. Of late years he has become convinced of the impracticability of socialism as a remedy for the ills of industry, and while maintaining his liberal views, has disassociated himself from the Socialist party. He is a sincere follower of President Roosevelt and is an ardent advocate of his "new deal" policy.

CONBOY IN SAN FRANCISCO

W. J. Conboy, international representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, on leave from his Los Angeles headquarters for the duration of the waterfront strike, has been in San Francisco for some time, and is engaged in official duties in connection with the strike activities of Local 85.

The union button assures you of efficient services.

The EVANGELINE

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS
44 McALLISTER STREET
MAJOR CAROLINE ANTRIM, Manager

Waterfront Employers' Answer to Mediators

Following is the text of the letter presented to the President's Longshoremen's Board by the waterfront employers' organizations of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles in response to the board's request for arbitration of the issues involved in the strikes now in progress in these cities:

"Gentlemen: Yesterday the members of your board appealed to us to submit to arbitration the issues involved in the longshore strike. You asked that we do this because you believe the possible consequences involved in the continuance of the strike were of such a serious nature that we should, on broad public grounds, commit to your board the decision of the matter.

"We believe that we have demonstrated by our conduct throughout the entire controversy our earnest desire to arrive at a fair and honorable settlement.

"In the very same spirit we accept your suggestion and hereby submit to arbitration by your board the issues in dispute in the longshore strike and agree to be bound by its decision.

"We have communicated with the steamship companies whose names are attached hereto, who sign on crews here, and they have agreed to meet with representatives of their seafaring employees for the purpose of collective bargaining, such representatives to be selected in elections held in such manner as your board shall determine."

The letter was signed by T. G. Plant for the employers' organizations in San Francisco and Los Angeles, by F. P. Foisie for those in Seattle and by R. J. Beckett for the Portland group. The signatures of some forty navigation companies operating on this coast are also attached to the letter by certain named representatives of these companies.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of organized labor have been called to rest during the past week: James F. Lane of the Postal Clerks; Gallitzen (George) Kelley and William O'Keefe, Municipal Carmen; Richard Kolb, Musicians; Ireaneus A. Sullivan, Iron Molders; Leonard C. Fossas, Carpenters (Mill Valley); Adolph Eberhard, Cooks; Douglas Stewart, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

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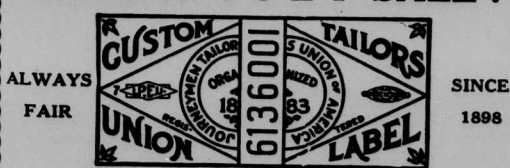
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ANNUAL JULY SALE!



GREAT VALUES—WE'LL EXPECT YOU
624 MKT. ST. **BOSS** YOUR TAILOR

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The date of the special referendum election on the proposed assessment of 1 per cent, which was ordered submitted at last Sunday's meeting, has been set for next Wednesday, July 25. The voting will be by chapels and at the union headquarters, and the usual regulations for special elections will be in force. Members should take particular note of the date. The assessment is proposed for earnings of the months of July, August and September, with provision that it may be discontinued by action at a future union meeting if the purpose for which the assessment is asked has been served in the meantime.

Last Sunday's union meeting brought out probably the largest attendance ever known in the history of No. 21. Although the auditorium of the Labor Temple had been engaged in anticipation of a large gathering, on account of the known importance of the meeting, the officials whose duty it is to make the necessary arrangements were given the surprise of all their experience and were soon calling for help from Superintendent McCabe of the Labor Temple, who immediately set his assistants to work and soon had every extra chair available that could be permitted in the room. It is with deepest regret that it became absolutely necessary to hang out the S. R. O. sign, and due apologies are herewith tendered to those who failed to secure priority on a seat, whether those of our own membership or visitors from other unions. Their patience in standing for so long a time and the good order maintained is herewith acknowledged with appreciation.

The presence of Charles P. Howard, president of the I. T. U., the tense situation existing throughout the city on the existing strike, the announced band concert to precede the meeting, and the presentation of the scale committee report must each assume due portion of responsibility for the size of the gathering.

Beginning at 12 o'clock and for 45 minutes thereafter, the recently organized band, from among the membership of No. 21, gave its premier concert. With a large number of its personnel present, and under the direction of their leader, Oscar Wilbur, this new activity in the ranks of No. 21 proved a revelation to the general membership, most of whom had not been aware of the faithful attendance at practice meetings and of the progress made by these printer-musicians. The conclusion of each number brought forth hearty rounds of applause, and high praise of the talent shown was expressed from all portions of the audience.

There was a slight delay in opening the meeting on account of having to provide extra seating capacity, but immediately this was done the order of business as to routine matters moved along smoothly. The roll call showed all officers present with the exception of Secretary-Treasurer Michelson, of whose illness an encouraging report toward improvement was given. J. A. W. Macdermott of the "Chronicle" chapel was named as temporary reading clerk. After the financial and membership

statements had been presented and accepted, propositions for membership were read from E. M. Campbell, Jr., Andrew Donofrio, Andrew M. Henry, Thomas W. McDonald, John O. Schinkel and Russell I. Wisler, Jr., and were referred to the committee before whom the applicants will appear during the coming month. Recommendations of the apprentice committee as to the progress, or lack thereof, by the boys under their jurisdiction were concurred in. W. J. Scholz was elected to membership, and received the obligation.

In the executive committee's report announcement of the death of Harvey S. Colvin was made to the membership, and also receipt of notice of an intention to appeal to the I. T. U. from an action of the union regarding its interpretation of the overtime law in a specific instance. Correspondence with governmental authorities with reference to planograph printing was read in full, and the letter of acknowledgment sent to the donor of money to the unemployment relief fund was reported. Three applications for use of the Allied Printing Trades union label were approved, and one was held in abeyance pending further investigation as to conditions in the office of the applicant. An additional appropriation for the striking maritime unions was recommended and was approved.

The application of E. H. Nesbit for admission to the Union Printers' Home was approved. "Ike," as he is more familiarly known, is a member of the "Chronicle" chapel and has been suffering from an ailment for some months that it is sincerely hoped can be broken by a short stay at the Home with benefit of treatment provided there. Four applications for the union's weekly pension were approved and forwarded to the International.

When the scale committee report was presented the intense interest therein became immediately apparent. Previous to beginning formal consideration thereof, President Charles P. Howard was introduced to the assemblage and was heartily received. In his address he recited present conditions throughout the country, his experiences in the code hearings of last winter and spring, the results of recent negotiations in other of the large cities of the country and his impressions in the negotiations of the San Francisco scale, in which he had participated during the past week. He invited questioning as to various sections of the proposed contract and gave clear, concise and courteous replies to all. All of his remarks were listened to with rapt attention and hearty applause was given him on the several occasions upon which he took the floor when called upon on particular subjects in which the members were interested.

Reading of the scale in full required considerable time owing to its great length, and when the vote was taken upon its adoption or rejection a great many more of what were becoming precious minutes were consumed on account of the large number present and the necessity of taking the secret vote in "relays." G. A. Sheridan, Eugene Walters, Joseph Wilson, Harvey Bell and D. N. Bonnington were appointed tellers and at the conclusion of the vote reported the necessary majority in favor of adoption of the proposed scale.

In addition to the large number of members of No. 21 present at the meeting there were numer-

ous visiting members of the I. T. U. from many California unions—the "farthest north" being Chico, we believe—but as it was impossible to meet all or secure all names the latter are not here given. Many members of the local Mailers' Union were also in welcome attendance.

President Howard departed for Portland last Monday evening and will return to headquarters via Colorado Springs, in which latter city further business in connection with the Home will be considered that was interrupted by previous arrangements he had made for coming to San Francisco.

The result of a slightly severe cut on a piece of tin, Harold Hearn of the "Chronicle" chapel is carrying a bandaged thumb.

Some of the larger chapels and even individuals have already begun voluntary financial contributions in aid of the maritime strikers and hearty response has been the rule in all cases. This course was deemed necessary for quick results previous to the necessary time required for official action.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Several of the boys took no chances of having to walk by taking their vacations. Copy Cutter Ross Wilson went south for two weeks, while Herb Magee, ad foreman, was rusticated around the wide open spaces.

Luke Alvord, of the night side, occupied a seat alongside of President Howard when the latter addressed the Oakland Union meeting. Luke is a charter member of that union.

About a dozen of the chapel members made the trip to the Oakland union meeting to hear the International president. Everyone was greatly impressed with his ability as a speaker.

Just when the boys were wondering where they were to eat lunch during the emergency, some of the girls upstairs brought down a large supply of sandwiches and coffee, which was much better than the usual "coffee and."

Those who had never heard President Howard talk were loud in their praise of the manner in which he set forth his views. The attendance at the meeting reminded old-timers of the famous Eagles' Hall meeting just after the war.

One could easily tell who were the married men when they produced their own lunches during the "famine."

DR. J. WOLFE GOLDSTEIN CHIROPRACTOR

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Republic Steel Opens Big Anti-Union Fight

The Republic Steel Corporation, which was denounced by the National Labor Board for violation of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act at its Alabama plants, has announced that it will not renew its contract with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The Republic claims to be the third largest company in the industry, and its move is interpreted as reflecting the attitude of the steel barons and as marking their first blow in a last-ditch effort to bar organized labor from their plants. Labor accepted the challenge and is determined to push its organizing campaign in the steel industry with even more vigor than in the recent past.

The mere fact that the Republic has refused to deal with the Amalgamated does not mean that it will not have to recognize the union in the end. The workers have an appeal to the National Steel Labor Adjustment Board and from there to the National Labor Relations Board.

Republic officials gave as the excuse for their action that "there is great danger that the management of the Amalgamated Association may pass into the hands of radical elements known as the rank and file leaders."

Earmarks of Propaganda

The announcement by the corporation was given wide circulation by press associations, with the probably inference conveyed of a break in former contractual relations between the company and

"THE non-union man is a person who reaps what he has not sown. He comes at the eleventh hour and receives his penny. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. Worse than that, he stands ready to stab in the back the very people who have made it possible for him to command a competence."—Heywood Brown.

the unions on account of "radical" sentiment alleged to exist in the latter.

Some of those, however, who are versed in the present conditions and the past history of the company speak of the announcement by the Republic as having the earmarks of propaganda. The assertion is made that instead of being "a firm believer in collective bargaining" it has always been and is one of the most violently anti-labor concerns in the nation, and that "company unions" of the most vicious type are maintained in some six or seven cities where its plants are located.

The only "contractual relations" it has ever had with the Amalgamated have been regarding a few men at the Niles and Warren (Ohio) plants, and the agreements there were entered into when the union was weak and struggling. Now that the organization is growing in strength it is said that the management has become alarmed and that its attitude is that any labor organization powerful enough to force concessions for its members is "controlled by a radical element."

It is further recalled that Thomas M. Girdler, president of the company, was in the group of steel masters who, at a conference called by Sec-

retary of Labor Perkins a year ago, refused to sit in the same room with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor who was present as a member of a government board. Further, Girdler is reported to have stated before the American Steel and Iron Institute that he would never do business with any labor organization. "I have a farm in Ohio," he said, "and before I would deal with William Green, John Lewis or the leaders of any other professional union I will close down my mills and begin raising potatoes and apples."

Apparently there is little reluctance in such employers now breaking off any relations with unions which they may have formerly had, because of fears of being forced to do business with "reds."

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS

At the last meeting of Local 168, Blacksmiths and Helpers, an assessment of \$1 per week for blacksmiths and 75 cents per week for helpers was levied on all members who are working, for the purpose of aiding the striking longshoremen and allied unions. This assessment will be retroactive to July 1 and will continue until further notice.

The following resolution was also unanimously passed:

"Whereas, an unprecedented strike situation exists in San Francisco; and

"Whereas, Organized labor has, by an overwhelming majority, decided on a general strike; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local 168, Ship and Machine Blacksmiths and Helpers, unanimously indorse and commend the San Francisco Labor Council for the manner in which they are conducting this strike and Local 168 pledges itself to assist the strike committee to the greatest extent possible."

CHANGES IN "COST OF LIVING"

The general index of cost of living for families of wage earners and lower salaried workers showed an increase of 1 per cent during the six months' period ending June, 1934, according to the United States Department of Labor. For the country as a whole food increased 2.7 per cent, clothing 2.1 per cent and house-furnishing goods 1.8 per cent. Rent showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent while fuel and light fell 2.1 per cent. Comparing June, 1934, with June of a year ago the 32 cities from which the figures came showed increases of 6.3 per cent in the general index.

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Two Weeks' Strike Against Drastic Wage Cut Won by Farm Workers

Employees of the Seabrook Farms, near Bridgeton, New Jersey, won several points in their two weeks' strike, which was declared when the management announced that wages would be cut to 18 cents an hour, the former rates being 30 cents and hour for men and 25 cents for women. The settlement provided for the rescinding of the wage cut order, no discrimination in rehiring strikers, and the appointment of an "impartial" adjustment board to settle disputes. During the strike company officials made the usual silly charge that the trouble was fomented by "communists," when in fact it resulted from long-standing grievances climaxed by the proposed wage cut.

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Surplus \$4,000,000.00

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Total Capital Account . \$13,510,206.77

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 13, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—John A. O'Connell excused.

Minutes of previous meeting, approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Waitresses No. 48, Lettie Howard, Nonie Cordes, Annette Stevens, Mary Everson, Ina Calvis, Grace Brennan. Cooks No. 44, James Morris, vice C. T. McDonough. Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Fred Dettmering vice Joseph Goncalves. Musicians No. 6, Phil Sapiro vice Jerry Richard. Elevator Constructors, H. A. Milton, H. A. Lowe. Seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Civil Service Commission, scope of circular for August 4 examinations for general clerk-stenographer and for general clerk-typist. Central Labor Union of Stockton, California, indorsing Longshoremen's strike, and condemning calling out of militia by Governor Merriam. Elevator Constructors, will take part in Labor Day parade and will contribute to strike fund.

Referred to Secretary—Cannery Workers' Union, withdraw their affiliation with the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Joint Marine Strike Committee, H. Bridges, chairman, and H. M. Esspy, secretary, presenting a resolution condemning the behavior of Mayor Rossi and Chief of Police Quinn for the happenings of July 5 and numerous criminal assaults upon peaceable citizens. Telegram from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, reciting the limitations upon central bodies and prohibiting such from ordering affiliated unions on strike or to take a strike vote, or supporting unauthorized sympathetic strikes. Communications from the following unions transmitting contributions to the marine strike fund from the following unions: Web Pressmen, Cemetery Employees, Street Carmen Division No. 518, Barbers No. 148, Cloakmakers No. 8, Molders No.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

164, Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Printing Pressmen, Technical Engineers and Draftsmen, Richter-McKinnon Camp of Spanish War Veterans, Ladies Auxiliary of Machinists, S. S. White, Machinists No. 68, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Janitors No. 9, Watchmen, Laundry Workers No. 26, Motion Picture Projectionists, Asphalt Workers, Jewelry Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Post Office Clerks, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110; also a great number of letters from organizations indorsing a general strike, although not affiliated with the Council. From Longshoremen, Sailors, Masters, Mates and Pilots and Ship Clerks, acknowledging receipt of their pro rata of strike fund for the week ending July 6, 1934. Amalgamated Lithographers, have adopted a resolution in favor of a general strike; to the same effect United Laborers No. 261, Contracting Tailors' Association, Stage Employees No. 16, Upholsterers. President Green, A. F. of L., reciting his telegram to Governor Merriam protesting against use of the militia in support of waterfront employers. Palace Dining Car, non-union, will close during strike conditions. Building Trades Council of San Francisco, announcing appointment of a strike strategy committee to co-operate with the Labor Council committee of similar character, and consisting of Frank C. MacDonald, Edward L. Nolan, Frank E. Johansen, Thomas Doyle, James E. Ricketts, T. C. Meagher, and James McKnight.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Coleman Claherty, general organizer of A. F. of L., asking assistance in organizing employees of American Mercantile Corporation match factory in this city.

Resolution presented by Delegate Fred West of Window Cleaners No. 44, proposing that the Organizing Committee be increased by 25 or more additional members for the purpose of assisting in organizing the unorganized seeking to become organized during the present emergency. Resolution adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Finance Committee submitted its report on receipts and apportionment of maritime strike fund for the week ending July 6, 1934, stating the amount of contributions from the following unions: Cemetery Employees, Waitresses, Typographical, Richter-McKinnon Camp of Spanish War Veterans, Carpenters No. 483, Bookbinders, Molders, Milk Wagon Drivers, Blacksmiths, Chauffeurs, United Garment Workers No. 131, Cloakmakers, Web Pressmen, Laundry Drivers, Machinists No. 68, Operating Engineers, Jewelry Workers, Tailors No. 80, Stage Employees, Printing Pressmen. Apportionment of \$2025.65, leaving 79 cents undistributed. Brother William H. Urmy requested to be excused from attendance of meetings of Executive Committee for one month, account of absence from the city; request granted. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers, containing provisions for a forty-hour week at the same wage as formerly, and a new clause respecting loss of packages and damages to vehicles; scale and agreement indorsed, subject to indorsement of Joint Council of Teamsters and international union. Report approved.

Report of Strike Strategy Committee—(See report given in full on page one)—After reciting its activities since being appointed and the functions of the Council as prescribed and limited by the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, Article XI, Section 5, committee submitted the following recommendations to a meeting of accredited delegates of five members from each labor organization in San Francisco in affiliation directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor to the following effect: Retaining committee's direct responsibility to the San Francisco Labor Council, and desirous of advising the unions according to committee's best ability, the Strategy

CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

Sunday midnight the four culinary unions walked out 100 per cent and the few non-union houses that opened Monday morning were quickly attended to.

Closing the little joints was the hardest part of the work. These little would-be "business men" who conduct their own places without hired help and hang on by their eyebrows by working as cook, waiter and dishwasher sixteen and eighteen hours a day thought that they had a license to scab on the workers both by keeping open and by doubling their prices—thus attempting to profit in a double manner from the struggles of the workers. One fellow in a little joint on Market street got highly indignant and it took quite a little persuasion to convince him, but just the same he closed his doors. At another place a person who claimed to be the boss threatened to shoot one of our members and he had to receive more than one visit before he sent his Chinaman bartender home.

RENEW STRIKE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Associated Press reports announce that Minnesota guardsmen were called out in Minneapolis this week when 7000 truckmen struck for the second time within a few weeks over wages and the right of their union to represent warehouse employees. Rev. Francis J. Haas, a member of the N.R.A. National Labor Board, was expected to go to Minneapolis to assist in attempts to settle the renewed dispute.

Committee recommends, in view of the necessity of all unions adopting and maintaining a unified policy in this great emergency, that this meeting create a representative strike committee of the unions involved, for the purpose of directing and co-ordinating their activities." Report accepted as progressive.

Reports of Unions—Nearly every union affiliated with the Council announced its attitude and decision in the pending general strike and its intention to participate in the called meeting of Saturday, July 14, at 10 a. m.

Bills presented and approved by the Trustees, and warrants ordered drawn for their payment.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG,
Secretary pro tem.

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General Strike Halts San Francisco Business

(Continued from Page Six)

as completely at a standstill from its picturesque normal activity as were other parts of the city. A delegation of Chinese appeared at the Labor Temple on Wednesday and asked that the Strike Committee make request for the opening of restaurants, butcher shops and other food supply places in the neighborhood where the delegation's countrymen could be supplied. Their request was immediately complied with.

The President's Longshoremen's Board issued a statement on Monday saying, in part, that its services would continue to be available for a peaceful settlement, that the board had no public power and that responsibility for maintaining law and order rests upon local authorities; further that "the law recognizes the right of employees to strike or to engage in other concerted activities."

"NOW I think that labor is inherently entitled to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. I think that the employer who denies or even obstructs that right is anti-social and I am very sure that in the present trend of human opinion throughout the world he is bound to go down."

"I will go a step further and say that in the American shipping industry, including the loading and unloading of ships, the right has not been justly accorded. These things can not be avoided by legal cavil. They are necessary to humanity in this age and they will prevail. The whole force of American opinion is behind them and that means the whole force of the federal government and—let there be no doubt about it—that government will use every power at its disposal to insure it."

"If the shipping industry does not fully and freely accord these rights, on its head lies every ounce of responsibility for whatever may happen here. I think that their present position is extreme and unreasonable and must be tempered if we are to have peace."—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

The North Central Improvement Association passed resolutions condemning the strike and stating that "a condition of insurrection" exists in the city.

A meeting of department store executives was held Monday and voted to keep their respective establishments open notwithstanding the existing conditions.

Will Rogers, the famous humorist, arrived here Monday night and called upon Mayor Rossi. "Look here, Mr. Mayor," he demanded. "Look at these headlines in the Los Angeles papers—'Men, Women and Tots Battle for Food!' '5000 Besiege Food Store!' I've been all over town and it's as quiet as Los Angeles on a Sunday. You ought to do something about it." In apparent keen disappointment at what he had found Rogers concluded he would "have to send out a telegram telling the world it's all an idle dream."

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BRIEF NEWS NOTES

Employees of the Horlick Malted Milk Corporation, Racine, Wisconsin, voted to accept strike settlement terms which assured them a 15 per cent wage increase and recognition of a workers' committee in collective bargaining.

State Labor Commissioner Creem reports that employment in the manufacturing industries of California increased 1.1 per cent in June as compared with May, 1934. Payrolls, however, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent compared with the previous month, and average weekly earnings decreased 2.2 per cent.

A decrease of 1.2 per cent in employment and a drop of 1.8 per cent in total payrolls occurred in New York State factories in the period from the middle of May to the middle of June. Seasonal decreases in factory employment and payrolls in that state are customary in June, but the declines mentioned were somewhat more pronounced than the average for the 19 years 1915-1933.

Another victory for A. F. of L. unions has just been registered on the Union Pacific Railroad and its several allied lines, which is the fifth largest system in the United States. An election recently conducted on the question of union representation gave the bona fide organizations a two-to-one-victory over the "company union." Unions chosen by the U. P. workers were: Machinists, Boilermakers, Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers, Blacksmiths, Electrical Workers, and Firemen and Oilers.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York squelched the scheme of a syndicate of 73 banks, headed by the Chase National, to extort a high interest from the city in the sale of \$72,000,000 in securities by rejecting bids for all but \$2,000,000 of the issue on the ground that the interest rates were unfair, the lowest of three offered by the syndicate being 4.036. The Mayor flatly charged that the banks "ganged" together to exact money from the city. He warned that the banks would receive one more chance to submit bids that he and the members of his administration consider fair.

Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the newly created National Labor Relations Board, is a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, famous journalist and abolitionist who before the civil war was jailed in his fight against human slavery. The younger Garrison has been head of the University of Wisconsin Law School. The other members of the N. L. R. B. are Harry A. Mills, University of Chicago economist and former chairman of the arbitration board in the men's clothing industry, and Edward C. Smith, Massachusetts labor commissioner and former mediator in various New England industrial controversies. The three men are all reputed to be "liberals."

For the first time in the United States, a newspaper office was picketed by editorial workers when officers of the Newspaper Guild began picketing the plant of the Long Island "Press," which the guilds charge has opposed organization of editorial workers. The pickets, headed by Heywood Brown, well known columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, marched to and fro carrying militant banners. A delegation asked prosecution of the "Press" for alleged violation of the collective bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act. The United States Attorney's office in Brooklyn received the delegation but made no public announcement of any action.

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Railway Pension Fund Soon to be Operating

A pension system for the millions of railway employees became a reality when President Roosevelt signed the recently enacted bill.

The law, which becomes effective in ninety days, will permit the retirement of 100,000 men this year alone. Not only will this take care of the men who have broken down in railroad service, but it will help the unemployment problem by elevating the young man who is looking for the opportunity to work.

The pension legislation provides for deduction of 2 per cent from workers' salaries and 4 per cent from carriers' payrolls to set up a fund which is expected to consist of at least \$90,000,000 a year.

Administered by a Commission

This fund will be administered by a three-man commission to be appointed by the President. One commissioner will be selected from railroad labor, one from management and the third will represent the public.

Men will be eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of 65, completion of thirty years' service with a carrier, or for disability. The amount of their pension will depend upon their previous earnings, but is not to exceed \$120 a month or more than two-thirds of their average salary.

We read that women will be just as beautiful in the future as they are now, but not the same women, we assume.—Albany "Evening News."

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Manufacturers Protest Competition by Prison

The National Work Shirt Manufacturers' Association has voiced a vigorous protest against permitting the manufacture of work shirts by the Tennessee penitentiary in competition with the factories employing thousands of women in the state. In a statement expressing its opposition, the Association said, in part:

"The State of Tennessee has adopted a peculiar method of promoting the principles of the New Deal and of standing behind the President in his campaign to increase employment. It has gone into the business of manufacturing shirts at the state penitentiary and selling them on the open market in competition with private manufacturers and with women workers in that industry.

Will Also Use Prison-Made Cloth

"E. L. Pardue, who has charge of the prison industries, under Dr. Cocke, the commissioner of institutions, has announced the purchase of several hundred thousand yards of cloth from the Alabama state prison. This fabric will be made into work shirts at the prison by the convicts. It is said that Mr. Pardue expects to market the goods almost entirely within the state. The penitentiary will probably turn out about 2000 or 3000 dozen shirts a week.

"Sewing shirts is a woman's trade. One of the first principles of prison management is that the inmates should work at something that will enable them to earn an honest living when their terms expire. A convict who learns this trade has no chance whatever of using it when released.

"We question whether the citizens of Tennessee approve a project to put its convicts in competition with the girls and women of the State."

Dairymen's Union of California Asks Organized Labor's Co-operation

The Dairymen's Union of California is furnishing 100 per cent union milk to consumers in San Francisco and vicinity, and the fact is presented to the members of organized labor and those friendly to their cause—also, that this product costs no more. The Dairymen's Union is attempting to remedy the business evils existing in the industry today, and likewise they also believe that their milkers, all members of the Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local No. 304, are human beings and entitled to be considered in all matters affecting their particular welfare.

Assurance is given by the Dairymen's Union of California that it will at all times jealously guard the interests of the consumer as to prices, and that the quality of its product will be second to none. In return they only request that when purchasing milk from dealers the consumer insist upon having "100 per cent union milk." I. V. Silveira is president of the organization, and he has stated, "We will demand union-made goods and employ only union help."

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PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular July meeting was well attended and interesting. The president's report on the general strike situation was well received and unanimously adopted. A motion to request permission of the executive council of the I. T. U. to take a strike vote was defeated. Chapel report of "Shopping News" stated that the plant would shut down during the general strike. Three job shops and one linotype plant have made application for the Allied Printing Trades label. Granting of same contains clause that all mailing shall be done by union mailers. The "Examiner" printed large editions last week at local newspaper plants in Oakland and San Mateo. Mailing of same was done by members of Oakland and San Francisco unions. While general strike is on, President Christie will reside in this city. His address and phone may be had at "Chronicle" chapel.

The M. T. D. U. occupies a unique status among internationals. Secretary's report shows for May: Receipts \$533; disbursements \$888.09—\$355.09 in the "red" (no proposed assessments to balance accounts); services and expenses of secretary May 2 and 26 (not including salary of \$75 per month) \$211.14; Gavigan, Robinchek, Gaspar, while in Pittsburgh on strike matter, \$192; Rand Anderson and F. Reilly's work on strike (presumably Pittsburgh), April 14 to 16, \$286.31; Harold Mitchell, May 2, long distance calls, \$17.85; same date, Harold Mitchell, Executive Council meeting in New York, \$129.71. So the secretary, Munroe Roberts, Acting President Harold Mitchell, Vice-President Rand Anderson and three special representatives spent \$837.01 of the \$888.09 disbursements for May. M. T. D. U. funds: Balance, April 30, \$1564.16; balance, May 31, \$1209.07. The organization's "overhead" should prove a good subject for discussion at its forthcoming convention in Chicago in September. It will be noted that \$837.01 from \$888.09 leaves but \$51.08 for "other" or "incidentals" necessary to upkeep of an organization its officers claim to be necessary to the welfare of its 2000 members. Little wonder the 1000 "outlaws"—members non-affiliated with an M. T. D. U.—ask, "why an M. T. D. U.?"

Government Home Loan Act Provides Lower Costs and Rates of Interest

Federal Savings and Loan Associations will be in a position to make twenty-year 5 per cent home loans, bringing home ownership within the reach of all, as the monthly repayments of principal and interest on these terms amounts to \$6.60 per \$1000 borrowed, or monthly repayments of \$19.80 for an average small home loan of \$3,000, according to Edward Lane, who has established offices in San Francisco to help further this program.

Under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, five responsible citizens of any community where there is a need for home loan funds can make application to organize an Association, and when chartered, secure government funds on better than a three to one ratio for what the local community raises.

Benefits claimed for the plan are: Reduced interest rates, minimum financing charges, lower costs of construction, elimination of fixed-term mortgages that are costly and difficult to renew, and the securing of easy-payment budgeted mortgages which really pay out instead of coming due every few years. An estimate of a reduction of 18 per cent in the total cost of a home under the above-noted plan has been made, and of from 25 to 30 per cent when former exorbitant refinancing and second mortgages are considered.

An explorer tells of a tribe in Brazil that eats ants. That's pulling a good reverse on the picnic situation.—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

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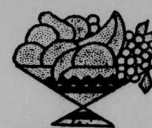
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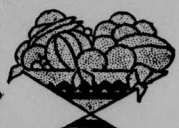
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